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Sixteen Pages.

PRICE ONE CENT.

OHIO REMAINS  
STORM CENTER  
FROM NOW ONRoosevelt Invasion of Buck-  
eye State to Close  
Campaign.WILL BE HUSTLING  
IN NEW JERSEYTaft Forces Attempting to Win  
Two City District  
Delegates.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

Colonel Roosevelt will go into Ohio next Monday for a speaking tour that will not close till the eve of the primaries in that State. President Taft is putting in heavy lifts in his home State, and all sides now look to Buckeye as the storm center for the rest of the fight.

Until the last fortnight, Ohio divided these honors with New Jersey and California, but Roosevelt is now practically conceded the delegates from both these States, and neither side is making plans for a first-class campaign.

There will be considerable hustling about Jersey, and the Taft forces are going to make a determined effort to capture the delegates from at least two of the city districts of the State, but nothing like the fine-tooth-comb campaign that was put on in Massachusetts and is now going on in Ohio, will be undertaken in Jersey.

## The Ohio Situation.

Ohio's situation is described by politicians who have been there of late as "something fierce." Illinois required some stirring up to induce it to do what it did; Pennsylvania woke up and gave an imitation of Father Penn in action with a bedevil; Massachusetts was almost shocked out of its dignity, and Maryland's traditional conservatism was completely shed. But, if reports may be believed, none of these States presents a condition comparable to the ferment in Ohio.

That State simply has no party lines, no parties, and no traditions of party "loyalty left." The mass of people are disgusted with parties and their works. They don't care whether the Republicans or the Democrats win in November.

The Democrats are not for Harmon, because they guess he isn't progressive enough to suit the sort of independence that has taken possession of Ohio. The Republicans are sick of Taft, because they allege that he hasn't been loyal to a single friend, because he hasn't made good as a progressive, and because of his belated alliance with the city machines.

## Harmon Cannot Win.

You can get a complete mathematical demonstration that Ohio can't be carried by anybody in this year's campaign. Well informed Democrats declare that Harmon would lose the State by a tremendous majority. Yes, they admit, he was twice elected governor; but that's altogether another matter than running for President. Over on the other side, almost nobody in the State seems to believe that Taft would have a chance. The commonest figure that Republicans put on the Democratic majority against Taft is 100,000.

The odddest thing in the situation is that Republicans are most pessimistic about Republican prospects, and Democrats about Democratic chances. That Roosevelt will get more than half, and likely two-thirds of the Ohio vote, is the prediction of the Roosevelt managers. That he will get half of the vote, is generally conceded by Ohio public people of both parties, when they talk down in their boots, and not to be quoted.

## Ohio Full of Grouches.

The reason for the tenacity of the Ohio fight is that anything like an even split would be the conclusive demonstration, in the minds of national delegates generally, that Ohio could not be carried by Taft. The Southern contingent, and the uncommitted delegates from New York and other States, would accept a defeat in Ohio's primary as conclusive proof that Taft could not carry the State in the election.

## Even Cincinnati Is in Such Bad Shape

(Continued on Second Page.)

## WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.  
Fair tonight and Friday, not much  
change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES.	
U. S. BUREAU.	APFLECK'S.
5 a. m. 64	5 a. m. 62
9 a. m. 66	9 a. m. 65
10 a. m. 68	10 a. m. 66
11 a. m. 69	11 a. m. 67
12 noon 70	12 noon 68
1 p. m. 71	1 p. m. 69
2 p. m. 72	2 p. m. (in sun) 72

TIDE TABLE.  
Today—High tide, 1:43 a. m. and 2 p. m.; low tide, 8:17 a. m. and 8:42 p. m.  
Tomorrow—High tide, 2:36 a. m. and 2:55 p. m.; low tide, 9:12 a. m. and 9:32 p. m.

SUN TABLE.  
Sun rises..... 6:52 Sun sets..... 7:00

## How Meat Prices Have Risen in Ten Days

10 Days Ago.	Beef.	Today.
20c@22c	Sirloins	28c@30c
20c	Rib Roast	25c
23c	Porterhouse	30c@35c
18c	Round Steak	25c
12 1/2c	Chuck Roast	18c
30c	Dried Beef	35c@40c
10 Days Ago.	Pork.	Today.
18c	Roast	20c
14c	Shoulders	15c
18c	Hams	18c@20c
10c	Sides	12c@15c
12c@15c	Sausage	15c@18c
10 Days Ago.	Veal.	Today.
25c	Cutlets	30c

WOMAN PLEADS  
FOR PROTECTION  
FOR STOMACHSInvestigator of Meat Inspection  
Testifies Before  
Moss Committee.

Plea for protection for the stomach of the American people from "diseased, unsound, unwholesome meats unfit for human food," was made to the so-called Moss investigating committee of the House today by Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who charged the Federal meat inspectors of the Department of Agriculture in administration of the laws were lax in their duties.

Representative Nelson, whose sensational charges are being heard by the committee, asked Chairman Moss to hear further witnesses whom he said would corroborate the statements of Mrs. Crane. "I have here, ready to be heard, Mr. J. W. Burroughs, a former Federal inspector," said Nelson.

Solicitor McCabe Objects.  
Solicitor McCabe, representing the department, objected to this. "Burroughs is the man," said McCabe angrily, "that was dismissed from the service for borrowing money from the packers. I object to such testimony."

"That is the invariable excuse of the department," retorted Nelson hotly. "They have made grave insinuations against the character of Mrs. Crane. They intimate that she is in the pay of the interests."

Chairman Moss interposed and declared that the committee would adjourn without making any decision of its further action.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and pure food expert of the Government, was present at the hearing. He paid a high tribute to Mrs. Crane, and declared her to be the highest authority on meats in the world.

It is Dr. Wiley, Secretary of Agriculture, who has declared that precipitated the present embargo.

Mrs. Crane Testifies.  
When Mrs. Crane resumed the witness stand today she plunged immediately into a discussion of the methods of making ante-mortem inspection of cattle on the way to slaughter. These inspections, Mrs. Crane charged, were lax affairs, and consisted merely in taking a cursory look at the animals as they passed to the scales.

Mrs. Crane pointed out that while the law on ante-mortem inspection was optional, yet Secretary Wilson had required it in regulations, and under the law and regulations the force of a statute.

But while such regulations had been laid down, Mrs. Crane contended, they had not been lived up to, and while the packers were widely advertising ante-mortem inspection of stock and the Bureau of Animal Industry was making much of it in reports and the like, there was no ante-mortem inspection worthy of the name. Mrs. Crane showed that the public was led to believe there was a real and effective ante-mortem inspection of the meats it is eating, whereas it is deceived on this score.

"Looking over the animals as they pass in a bunch, with several abreast, it is ridiculous to say there can be effective ante-mortem inspection," declared Mrs. Crane.

Mrs. Crane said she knew the nature of the so-called ante-mortem inspection from many inspectors with whom she had talked, and from one of the chief veterinarians at Chicago. She was unable to give his name.

No Temperature Tests.  
No temperature tests of animals before slaughter are made, she asserted. "I have asked innumerable inspectors about the temperature tests of animals," she said. "They laughed when I asked the question. I have never found an inspector who made such a test."

Congressman Sloan wanted to know if symptoms of disease would not be shown by the respiration of the animal, by the texture of the coat, and other signs readily discernible. Mrs. Crane declined to qualify as an expert on some of these points, but she insisted that no inspector could tell anything worth while without close examination of the animal, and by merely looking at a lot of stock hurried past with several abreast.

Asked by Chairman Moss what sort of an ante-mortem inspection she would advise, Mrs. Crane said:

"My notion is that there should be

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

GREAT ADVANCE  
IN BEEF PRICE  
EXPECTED HEREDealers Declare New Record  
Will Be Set Within  
Ten Days.

Within ten days there has been the most marked advance in beef prices in Washington for more than two years, old dealers in meat products say today. But once since the civil war do they recall meats being so high as now, and never, they say, has there been such enormous advances in so short a time.

During 1882 beef products approximated the prices they command today, gray-haired veterans in the meat business declare, but then no spectacular climb from 10 per cent to 40 per cent was made in less than a fortnight.

As a sample of the way meat prices have jumped within a few days, dealers quote as follows: Sirloins, from 20 cents and 23 cents to 28 cents and 30 cents; round steak from 18 cents and 20 cents to 25 cents and 28 cents; porterhouse from 23 cents to 30 cents and 35 cents; round steak (most commonly bought by poorer persons) from 18 cents to 25 cents; chuck and pot roast from 12 cents to 18 cents; dried beef from 30 cents per pound to 40 cents per pound. The general advance of pork prices is approximately 1 cent per pound, while veal cutlets have advanced from 25 cents to 30 cents per pound.

Marked advances in lamb prices are shown, lamb products being fairly placed beyond the average price. Stew lamb, which but a few days ago could be bought from 10 cents to 15 cents per pound, now is 15 cents and 18 cents per pound, and that were from 15 cents to 18 cents per pound, an advance of 10 cents per pound.

Retail meat dealers are becoming bitter in denouncing the meat packers, claiming manipulation of prices, while the wholesale dealers are back to the dealers by saying that the retail men are taking advantage of the comparative scarcity of the meat, and are raising prices to boost their own figures to an unwarranted degree.

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Fish Prices Double  
Following the Low  
Prices Yesterday

Following abnormally low prices, the sales of fish on the Eleventh street wharf today were decidedly short, with prices in some cases double what they were yesterday. Trout, for example, sold as low as \$1.50 per barrel of 200 fish, while today the price of trout in the same quantity ran as high as \$3.50. "The regular boat in prices just before a Friday," said an old riverman, on learning the figures that prevailed today.

Croakers were rather scarce at around \$2.50 per barrel, while shad are coming in at 15 cents to 25 cents each.

Herring curing is at a standstill, the Bureau of Animal Industry is making much of it in reports and the like, there was no ante-mortem inspection worthy of the name. Mrs. Crane showed that the public was led to believe there was a real and effective ante-mortem inspection of the meats it is eating, whereas it is deceived on this score.

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Pastor Russell, the Great Preacher, speaks New National Theater, Sunday, 8 p. m. Free—Advt.

WHY REPRESENT  
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Without further elaboration it may be stated that the full and complete reply to the argument of the liquor dealers that the present Excise Board is omnipotent and its decisions are positively the last word is, that theoretically such is the case. Practically such is not the case. And when these two forces tried conclusions, theory took the count, with the District court acting as referee.

Testing the Theory.  
The present excise law says the Excise Board SHALL consider all applications for liquor licenses and SHALL take action on them, and the action of the board SHALL be final and conclusive.

The Excise Board of 1907-8 interpreted this to mean what it apparently says, as every former Excise Board had so interpreted it. In accordance with this interpretation the board refused to grant a renewal of a barroom license to Thomas B. LeCuyer, a hotel proprietor on Pennsylvania avenue. The board had evidence before it that the hotel which LeCuyer was running was not a proper place; that it was a common meeting place for dissolute women, that the bar in the hotel disobeyed the liquor laws in that liquor was sold out of hours, upon Sundays, and to minors; that other actions committed about the place made it desirable, in the interest of public morals, to close the barroom, and consequently the application of Mr. LeCuyer was refused.

It was refused under that section of the present law which says: "Upon a conviction of such licensee of keeping a disorderly or disreputable place it shall be the duty of said Excise Board to revoke such licensee's license."

To all of these proceedings Mr. LeCuyer took exception. He admitted many of the charges brought against his place of business, but he denied the right of the Excise Board to revoke his license because of these things. He was running an established hotel. It had been in existence for a number of years. It complied with the law, which defined a hotel as a place having the requisite number of rooms for lodging guests, and it was licensed under the law in that when the original license was granted the signed permission of the majority of property owners and residents within the prescribed zone had been presented.

Interpreting the Law.  
In view of all this, Mr. LeCuyer, or his attorneys, held that the Excise Board had no right to refuse a renewal of the license, and they based their contention upon that provision of the excise law which says: "Any established hotel or tavern having twenty chambers for lodging guests SHALL, ALWAYS have the right to obtain for itself a license for a bar room."

An appeal was taken to the District court, asking for a writ of mandamus to the Excise Board, requiring it to issue a bar room license to the hotel. The District court came into court, spread upon the records the evidence it had collected tending to prove the disreputable and disorderly character of the hotel, a part of which LeCuyer admitted to be true, and added before the court further testimony to prove these facts, and pleaded that under the authority given it by the excise law it held that the "shall" in this provision was not only the right but it was incumbent upon it to refuse such license, and that its action was final and conclusive.

After a review of the case and contemplation of the law the court decided adversely to the Excise Board, and ordered that the "shall" in this provision be interpreted to mean that the Excise Board has no authority under the law to refuse an application for a bar room license to a hotel.

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Steamer Arcadian  
Ashore Off Cartagena

NEW YORK, May 9.—The agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company here were notified today that their steamer Arcadian, recently in the New York-Bermuda service, while en route from South American ports to Southampton via the West Indies, sent ashore today on the Colombian coast, near Cartagena. The message stated the vessel was in no danger, and would float at high tide.

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